

EVENING BULLETIN.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1858.

INSUFFICIENT PREPAYMENTS OF POSTAGE BY THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—The Post Office Department of Prussia, having directed the attention of the Postmaster General to the circumstance that large numbers of letters are received in the mails from the United States which have been partially prepaid by the senders, and are in consequence charged to the receivers as wholly unpaid, we are requested to state, for the information of the public, and particularly those having correspondence with Germany by the Prussian closed mail, that the provisions of the United States and Prussian postal convention require that the postage on letters transmitted between the two countries shall either be fully prepaid or wholly unpaid.

The combined single rate of postage between the United States and its Territories and Prussia, including all the States belonging to the German Austrian Postal Union, is 30 cents on each letter or packet not exceeding half an ounce in weight, of which prepayment in advance is optional in either country; but it is not permitted to pay less than the whole combined rate.

The postage on a letter or packet above half an ounce, but not over one ounce, is 60 cents; above an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, \$1 20; and so on, an additional 60 cents being charged for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Persons, therefore, mailing letters for transmission in the Prussian closed mail should be particular to prepay the full postage, or none at all.

THE SUZ CANAL.—The Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung, of February 16th, says: "The great undertaking of cutting a canal across the Isthmus of Suez—an enterprise favored by the traditions of the past and urged by the wants of the present—is gaining supporters in the Turkish capital. M. De Lesseps, hitherto sustained by popular opinion throughout Europe, not excepting England, has now also received encouragement from America. The Americans are a practical people; freedom of the seas and main highways they have always contended for—they took the initiative for the abolition of the Sound dues, and are true to their interests in Turkey. The American charge des affaires in Constantinople, Mr. Brown, has tendered to Mr. Lesseps the assurance of his cordial support, and declared that, in case England should take any positive steps to prevent the accomplishment of his project—a project in which all nations must feel an interest—he should consider it his duty to present a written protest to the Divan, in the name of his government."

BATTLE AT FORT SMITH.—For some reason not stated, the police of the town of Fort Smith, Ark., were attacked and fired on, on the night of Saturday, the 27th ult., by a gang of United States troops. The police returned the fire, driving the troops to the Fort with six men wounded.

THE SUMNER COURT MARTIAL.—The report of the proceedings of the court martial, now sitting upon Col. Sumner at Carlisle Barracks, gives a complete view of the difficulty between that officer and Gen. Harney.

It appears that, so far as present proceedings are concerned, it arose in November last, at the Fort Leavenworth court martial, when Col. Sumner objected to Gen. Harney as a member of the court martial by which he was to be tried, on the ground that he was prejudiced against him. Gen. Harney, in reply, acknowledged the charge, saying that he "never had any, or very little, respect for Colonel Sumner as a soldier," and adding his opinion that "if improper and untrue statements had not been made to the Secretary of War," Col. Sumner would have been brought to trial. In December Col. Sumner addressed a note to Gen. Harney, which was followed by others from time to time, desiring an explanation upon two points, 1, whether, in his remarks, Gen. Harney intended any personal disrespect to him; and 2, whether he charged him with having made "improper and untrue statements" to the Secretary of War. To none of these notes did Gen. Harney vouchsafe an answer, but sent them all to the War Department; and, upon receipt of the note dated at Washington, Feb. 15, inviting him "to any place he might designate," he preferred charges against Col. Sumner for having challenged him to fight a duel, and afterwards with having upbraided him for refusing.

In defence, it is urged by Col. Sumner's counsel that the letter in question was not a challenge, but merely an invitation to go to some point away from the seat of government where the correspondence could be renewed. Witnesses were called to prove that this was Col. Sumner's intent in sending the letter.

As the case stands now, there seems to have been nothing improper in Col. Sumner's demand upon Gen. Harney. The latter had needlessly used language capable of a construction highly injurious and personally offensive to Col. Sumner; and the latter had a perfect right to demand from him an explanation of his meaning and intentions. Gen. Harney did not act the part of a soldier or a gentleman in refusing to answer this demand. If he did intend to speak disrespectfully of Col. S., he should have had the courage and the frankness to say so; if not, common justice required him to disavow such an intent. He sheltered himself under his official position from making any reply, and took a dishonorable advantage of the technicalities of the law to inflict punishment upon Col. S. for having asked an explanation at his hands.

Whatever may be the result of the court-martial, the whole proceeding cannot fail very seriously to damage Gen. Harney's position, both with the army and the country at large.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 24th of February, says:

Three members of the Paris bar, belonging to the advanced Republican party, were arrested yesterday. Their names, I am told, are Maillard, who was one of the Commissioners of the Provisional Government, and a candidate at the last election in the Department of the Correz; Vinken, who was Deputy Procureur in Africa under the same régime; and Hubbard, who was imprisoned for three years for the Opéra Comique plot. Hardly six months have passed since his release. It is also said that an actor of the Odéon is under arrest. The cause of these arrests is probably some indiscreet or violent language.

The *Invisible Force*, in a long article, calls for the expulsion from England of refugees convicted or suspected of being mixed up with conspiracies. The article does not reproach England with maintaining the right of asylum in general, but only with giving refuge to individuals who are notoriously the authors of conspiracies and criminal agitations.

Burglary and Use of Chloroform.—Our citizens would do well to be upon their guard, especially those living in the suburbs; for it is plain that depredators of the most dangerous character are about. Between 11 o'clock and daylight, the house of Mr. Thomas Miller, on the National road, was entered by thieves. None of the inmates have any recollection of a noise, but Mr. and Mrs. Miller remember a peculiar smell, in a dream as it were. Chloroform was administered by the burglars to Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. Miller, Sen., and an old lady in their sleeping apartments. Mr. Miller's pocket book, containing a small sum of money and drafts not yet matured to the amount of \$12,000, was carried off, together with his watch. In the morning the pocket book was found in an adjoining meadow, with the drafts—the latter being strewn upon the grass. See to the house fastenings and have the revolver ready. —*Ohio Statesman.*

[From the St. Louis Republican of Monday.]
ARRIVAL FROM CAMP SCOTT.—*Later News—Continued of the Army—The Mormons Fortifying the Principal Passes.*—Snow—Indians Side with the Americans, &c.—Very unexpectedly, Mr. John Hartnett, Secretary of the Territory of Utah, arrived in this city Saturday night, from Camp Scott. He left that post on the 26th of January—bringing us news from the army two or three weeks later than our direct advices.

At the time he left, the entire command was in very comfortable condition, enjoying excellent health, and, considering all things, getting along pleasantly. Only four deaths had occurred since the arrival of the command, and but one officer, Lieut. Smith, U. S. Infantry, was sick. They had plenty to eat, and, by a judicious supply of different kinds of food, the scurvy was altogether avoided.

All intercourse between the Mormons of Salt Lake Valley and the troops at Camp Scott ceased after the 1st of January. It was, however, well established that the Mormons were actively employed in fortifying the most important passes leading to Salt Lake city, and that they intended to offer resistance to the advance of the army upon their city. It is admitted that the canons, fortified and in the possession of determined men, offer very great if not insurmountable obstacles to the march of the troops; and it was seriously discussed in camp whether the march upon Salt Lake city should not be by another route, the route also miles longer in distance, but presenting fewer obstructions, and those of no serious magnitude. This, it was supposed, would be done, as soon as reinforcements, supplies, and particularly animals could be obtained. Col. Johnston calculated upon receiving this aid by the latter part of May or 1st of June. He had ordered the troops at Forts Lyman and Kearney to join him at the earliest possible period this spring, and they will move, it is understood, as soon as forage sufficient for the animals can be obtained.

It is satisfactory to know that the reports which represented that the Indians of that country were in the interest of, and would take sides with, the Mormons, are incorrect. A large party of the Utahs—two hundred in number of the principal men—had been in Camp Scott, were well received by the Superintendent, who distributed presents to them, and assurances of peaceable intentions toward the Americans were given. Such was the general tenor of the information obtained from the traders among them. The Cheyennes on the route also professed a desire to be at peace with our people, acknowledging that they had been whipped by them. The Indians were not, however, so peaceably inclined toward each other; and as large numbers of the Cheyennes, Pawnees, and Sioux were in close proximity to each other, near O'Fallon's Bluff, a fight was expected.

The coldest weather experienced at Camp Scott put the mercury 14 degrees below zero at sunrise, but the days were usually warm and dry, and the camp is favorably located in a valley, and wood was plenty, there was no suffering from the cold. At no time had the snow been more than five or six inches deep there. A theater, under canvas, was one of the most popular sources of amusement for the troops, and was well attended.

In his progress from Camp Scott, Mr. Hartnett's party found scarcely any snow until they got to the South Pass. On the south side of that Pass, the snow was from one and a half to three and a half feet deep for thirty miles. The crust of the snow was sufficient to bear the weight of the men, but the pack mules were unable to tread upon it, and the crust, and frequently stumbling and falling down. From that point to Fort Laramie there was no snow, but the weather was exceedingly cold. On the second day out from Laramie a general thaw commenced, and the road was muddy and full of water until they reached Fort Kearney. There the weather was warm and the road better. Grass may be expected at an earlier period than usual.

No mail had been received at Camp Scott since that of the 1st of October, which went out with Col. Cook's command. A solitary copy of the Republican found its way into the camp from Fort Laramie, and was in great demand. The mail of November 1st was not at Green river, and would get into camp on 30th January; that of the 1st of January was not at the foot of the Rocky Ridge on the 20th February, where they had abandoned their wagons, with the intention of packing their animals through to the South Pass; the mail of the 1st of February was not at the 21st, six miles beyond Ash Hollow; and the mail of March four days out from Atchison. Those who have correspondence with Camp Scott can, from these figures, see what prospect there is of getting letters to and from that post. Mr. Hartnett's party had fifteen men with them, and their animals, when they could not find grass, had to subsist on cotton wood and willow twigs. Mr. H. was accompanied by Messrs. Livingston, John Kerr, R. Carter, Mr. Clark, and Peter R. Lee. Messrs. Livingston and Kerr had in their possession an "express mail" from the army at Utah, which will be opened and distributed at Fort Leavenworth.

About the time of the arrival at Fort Laramie Mr. Garey, of the firm of Ward & Garey, settlers and traders at the Fort, was killed by the explosion of a keg of gunpowder. He was in a wagon at the time, and his body was thrown to a great distance. The accident occurred some distance from the Fort, while he was out on a trading expedition.

The Territorial Government was in rather a passive state at Camp Scott, waiting the movements which would take the officers to the seat of government at Great Salt Lake City. Col. Johnston was very popular with his command, comprising, with the volunteers, some two thousand three hundred men, and the most friendly relations existed between him and the civil division of the camp.

Notwithstanding the currency delay of Congress in providing money for the troops which have been ordered to the assistance of Col. Johnston, and which, it is admitted, should have been done, the Administration has not been unmindful of its duty in this emergency. In three or four weeks, at least 3,000 troops will be en route from Fort Leavenworth, and every effort will be made to reach Camp Scott in the time indicated by Col. Johnston. But we be to Congress, if from their neglect, that succor should fail, and this gallant army be cut off. It is known to be in the contemplation of the Mormons to attack Camp Scott, if a favorable opportunity is given them, before reinforcements can arrive, and this fact ought to induce members to let "Bleeding Kansas" alone until all necessary appropriations are made for the Army.

[From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.]

THE INSTALLATION OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CANTON.—Yeh being safely caged in the Indefatigable, and the authorities of the city being prisoners, the Plenipotentiaries being afraid that the city would be sacked by the populace, it was resolved therefore to formally reiterate Peking in his palace, and to assist him with a council of three, composed of two English officers and one French officer. Peking, the former Lieutenant Governor, is now Governor of Canton, and the Tartar General the Lieutenant Governor. The ceremony of installation took place January 9. At midnight large bodies of French and English troops defiled into the city. The residence of the Chinese Governors was strongly garrisoned; the Plenipotentiaries and their suites and the naval and military commanders assembled in the hall of audience. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were seated on a sort of dais, the naval and military commanders were seated on chairs at a right angle with the dais, and opposite those chairs were others left vacant for the Chinese. A throng of English and French officers, a band, and others filled up the hall. There were only three Chinamen spectators present. When Peking came in, the Plenipotentiaries advanced, and received him, resuming their seats on the dais, and moved for him to take those assigned for him. Peking demurred, and caused a scene which lasted some minutes. Lord Elgin at last yielded and made way for the Chinaman next to him. With great satisfaction the mandarins enjoyed the victory granted to their pertinacity, and sat on seats of honor, taking preference of the English and French Admirals and the British Generals.

Address of the English and French Plenipotentiaries.—Lord Elgin then addressed Peking, saying:—We are assembled here to welcome your Excellency's return to your yamen, and your resumption of the functions of your office, which have been interrupted. It is proper, however, that I should apprise your Excellency, and through your Excellency the inhabitants of Canton, that the Plenipotentiaries of England and France are firmly resolved to retain military occupation of the city until all questions pending between our respective Governments and that of China shall have been firmly settled, and determined between us, the high officers appointed by our Governments as servants, and plenipotentiaries of rank and powers whom His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China may see fit to appoint to treat with us. Any attempt, therefore, whether by force or fraud, whether by treachery or violence, to divest us of our possession of the city, will not fail to bring down upon its authors the most severe and signal punishment. I am, however, no less to apprise your Excellency that it is equally our determination, when the questions to which I have referred shall have been so settled, to withdraw the military occupation of the city and restore it to the Imperial authorities. Meanwhile it is our sincere wish that during the period of our military occupation the feelings of the people be respected, life and property protected, the good rewarded, and offenders, whether native or foreign, punished. We are desirous to cooperate with your Excellency for these objects. With this view we have appointed a tribunal composed of officers of good character and discretion to act in concert with you. We hope that through the agency of this tribunal, confidence may be restored to the people, and the foundation made of a better understanding between foreigners and natives, so that henceforth all may pursue their occupations in peace, and traffic together for their mutual advantage.

The address of the French plenipotentiary was to the same effect.

These addresses were successively translated to Peking.

His address was interpreted in so low a tone that the Chinese could not understand it, and in his answer to the French plenipotentiary, Peking said that man Yeh had been the cause of all the troubles.

Examination of Yeh.—If he had six heads in his train, and if we all stood kidnaped men, he would not hold his head more haughtily. It is a huge sensual, flat face. The profile is nearly straight from the eye brow to the chin. He wears his mandarin cap, his red button, and his peacock's tail, but in other respects has the ordinary quilled blue tunic and loose breeches, the universal winter wear of this part of China. He seats himself in an arm-chair, and some inferior mandarins, who have pressed in after him, stand round and make him a little court. The officers who fill the room are passing to and from upon their duties, and of course refrain from staring at him. Yet no one can look upon that face without feeling that he is in the presence of an extraordinary man. There is a ferocity about that restless, roving eye, which almost makes you shrink from it. It is the expression of a fierce and angry, but not courageous animal. While the long nails of his dirty fingers are trembling against the table, and his eyes are ranging into every part of the room, in search of every face, his posse of dignity is too palpably simulated to inspire respect, even if you could forget his deeds. But no one can look upon him with contempt.

The two Admirals and the Generals now arrive, and, after some salutations, which were naturally more embarrassing to the captors than the captive, the English Admiral inquired whether Mr. Cooper, Sen., was still living. You will recollect the circumstances under which this gentleman was kidnapped. Yeh burst forth into a loud laugh, which sounded to every one present as though he were recollecting and enjoying the recollections of this poor man's sufferings. When he had finished his cachinations, he replied, "I can't recollect about this man, but I will make inquiries to-morrow, and if he can be found you shall have him."

The disgust was at that moment so great, for many in the room had known and esteemed poor Cooper, that, if the audience could have decided the matter, Yeh would have been taken out and hanged.

(He was told that his answer was not courteous, and he replied that it was, at any rate, the only answer he should give.)

After some further conversation, Yeh was sent on board the ships.

Capture of the Treasury.—For six days the Western mail had been open and exit had been denied to neither men, nor goods, nor treasure. Surely there could be nothing left to reward the captors. How can we strain our minds to comprehend the stupid confidence of these Chinese (Chinese) the treasury was full of silver—as full, probably, as it ever was. As many as fifty-two boxes, which a man could not singly lift, were found, and sixty-eight packets of solid ingots. There was also a store-house of the most costly Mandarin fur dresses, lined with sable and rare furs, and there was a room full of copper cash. Now a strange scene occurred. The men were to be taking away all the money, but to touch nothing else. These orders were obeyed with a strange and self-denying fidelity. The soldiers and officers with difficulty turned their eyes away from the rich dresses. But how to remove the heavy load of bullion. Crowds had assembled in front, and a happy thought occurred to one of the officers—"A dollar's worth of cash to every coolie who will help to carry the silver to the English camp." In a moment the crowd dispersed in search of their bamboo poles, and in another moment there were a thousand volunteers contending for the privilege of carrying for an enemy their city's treasure. With their stipulated strings of cash, around their necks, away they trudged with the English soldiers and the sycere silver.

SHOT AT AN IRISH CATHOLIC FUNERAL.—*Fighting over the Body of the Deceased.*—Yesterday afternoon, the Catholic graveyard, situated at Lick Road, was the scene of the most outrageous proceedings that it has ever witnessed. The funeral of a young man, the son of W. F. Tierney, one of the largest had for years among the Irish of this city, had reached the place of burial, when the friends of the deceased made the discovery that the grave prepared for the reception of the body contained water of several inches in depth. They accordingly demanded that the coffin should be placed in a vault, and allowed to remain there until another grave could be dug. Another party declared that it made no difference whatever, and they urged that the coffin should be lowered into the grave immediately.

A struggle now began, of the most outrageous character. The vault party having raised the coffin for the purpose of bearing it away to the vault were assaulted by the opposition, and in the struggle it fell to the ground and tumbled completely over. One of the grave-party stood upon the coffin, and swore that he would blow the brains out of any "mon" who would attempt to remove it. The struggle was all the time going on between the parties, and bloody noses and broken heads were the order of the hour. The women, among whom was the widow of the deceased, were in the greatest terror, and withdrew to the backs in order to insure themselves against the missiles that were flying in every direction. The coffin itself, having been allowed to fall upon the stones, and dragged first one way and then another, was in a terrible condition. It was covered with mud, and exhibited other marks of the severest usage.

Thus matters stood, when, as darkness was approaching, the drivers of the hacks attendant at the funeral determined to leave the ground, which they did with such impunity as to happen to be in the midst of the combat. What transpired afterward, or which party was victorious, we did not learn, the matter being still strongly contested at that time. Of course, as is usual in all such cases, whisky was at the bottom of the whole affair. The entire proceedings, however, are a stigma and a blot of the worst description, and deserved, had they occurred within the corporate limits of the city, the severest penalty of our laws, as they do the condemnation of the public in general. If the bodies of the dead cannot be interred without rioting and bloodshed over them, and all this in sight of the relatives of the deceased, it will be as well for a detachment of the police to act as general aids for the occasion. —*Chm. Times.*

Alfred Marks, Esq., says: "My wife has been sorely afflicted with dyspepsia for the last year. During this time she had used so many medicines, which seemed to aggravate rather than remove the disease, that we almost despaired of her recovery. Living in this country, she enjoyed all the advantages of pure air and exercise, yet each day seemed to be more enfeebled. With some difficulty I persuaded her to take your Holland Bitters, which, I am happy to state, has completely cured her."

NOTICE.
I HAVE purchased of Mr. T. M. Oliver his entire stock of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS and one CLOTHING, and have taken the house recently occupied by him (No. 478 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth) for the purpose of conducting a FIRST CLASS CLOTHING and FURNISHING business. In a few weeks my Spring and Summer Stock will be complete in everything pertaining to the above business, and I would most respectfully invite my friends and the public generally to give me a call. C. M. McCRAY.
m11&b12 478 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

A CARD.
HAVING sold out my entire stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods to Mr. M. C. McCray, I take pleasure in recommending him to my patrons and friends as a gentleman every way worthy of confidence.
m11&b12 THOS. M. OLIVER.

Family Sewing Machines.



101 Fourth street, BETWEEN MARKET and JEFFERSON, Louisville, Ky.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE with increased confidence in its merits as the best and most reliable family Sewing Machine now in use. It sews equally well on the thickest or thinnest fabrics, makes the back-stitch impossible to unravel, with the essential advantage of being alike on both sides, forming no ridge nor chain on the under side, is simple in construction, more steady in movement, and more durable than any other machine. We give full instruction to enable the purchaser to sew ordinary seams, stitch, hem, fell, quilt, gather, blind, and tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three years. June 2nd 1857. A. SUMNER & CO.

MODES DE PARIS. WINTER MILLINERY.

106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

The undersigned would call the especial attention of the ladies to the new and elegant stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

Such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feather, Collars, Dress Caps, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

DRESS HATS made to order and all orders faithfully and promptly filled on very reasonable terms. m12&b12 Mrs. A. JONES, Agent.

PICTURES.

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

HARRIS'S GALLERY

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NOTICE.

The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past 10 years. Having resumed business, he may be found, for the present, at the Show-Case Factory, No. 214 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLASS, &c., will be promptly attended to at a price to suit the times. m12&b12 JNO. H. HOWE.

Hats, Caps, & Straw Goods at Wholesale.

We have a large and splendid assortment of HATS, CAPS, and STRAW GOODS at our old stand, 455 Main street, which we will sell at lower prices than any other house in the city for cash. m12&b12 PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

Hats and Caps for Retailing.

We have every description of HATS and CAPS for sale, and buy from the common goods, set to the finest and at prices as low as the lowest. m12&b12 PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

Indiana Trials.

EARLY INDIANA TRIALS AND SKETCHES—Re-missances—by Hon. O. H. Smith. Price \$2. A few copies of this interesting book can be had at m12&b12 CRUMP, 54 Fourth st.

REMOVAL.

OUR COAL OFFICE removed from opposite the Post-office to THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, where we shall be pleased to see our old customers and as many new ones as may favor us with a call. m12&b12 BEST PITTSBURGH COAL always on hand, also Syracuse and other coals, as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. m12&b12 W. & H. CRITTENDEN.

ANOTHER LARGE ARRIVAL

New and Superb Spring Goods,

FANCY AND DOMESTIC.

Just received by

C. DUVALL & CO.,

Main street, between Second and Third.

We are this morning in receipt by express of the following:

Main De Laines, all colors;
Plain Berres, all colors;
Plain 7-4 Berres, black and white;
2-4 and 4-4 black De Laines;
Chintzes;
Tennessee Cloth;
200 pieces English Prints, new style;
100 do Irish Linen;
8 cases bleached Cotton;
4 Cottons and 4 Berres;
4 cases colored Osnaburgh;
2 do plaid Cottons.

In the above, with many other descriptions of fine goods, will be found the most desirable as well as elegant imported to this market, which we shall offer at the lowest prices and at one price only. m12&b12 C. DUVALL & CO., 537 Main st., opposite Bank of Ky.

CHILDREN'S

Cabs and Carriages.

I AM agent for BAKER'S CABS AND CARRIAGES, made in this city and WARRANTED superior to any sold in this market, and at lower prices. Several entirely new styles just finished and on sale at manufacturer's prices by m12&b12 W. W. TALBOT, 99 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

AMERICAN PULPIT.

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN PULPIT; or, Comprehensive Notices of Distinguished American Clergymen of the Presbyterian Church, from the early settlement of the country to the close of the year 1856, with historical introduction, by Wm. B. Sprague, D. D., 2 vols., \$5 00.

Christ a Friend, by Dr. Allams, \$1.
The Friends of Christ, by Dr. Allams, \$1.
English Hearts and English Hands, 75 cts.
Bertha and her Daylight, 85 cts.
Just received and for sale by m12&b12 A. DAVIDSON, Third street, near Market.

ELEGANT GOODS

MARTIN & PENTON'S,

Fourth street,

WHO are now in receipt of large invoices of rich FINEST and SUMMER DRESS GOODS, together with a general assortment of other very desirable goods—

Elegant Tissues and Grenadines;
Rich Flannels and Berres Robes;
Plain and figured Berres;
De Laines, Cavallars, and Chintzes;
Flannels, Aquille, and Bayadere.

ELEGANT SILKS,

Flannels, Aquille, and Bayadere.

EMBROIDERIES,

Lace, Swiss, Jacquard, Linen, and Pique, in Collars, Sets, Bands, &c.

SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

Broche, Scarf, and Shawl, all colors.

LAKE MANTLES,

Point, Scarf, Ruffled, and Square.

BOYS' AND SERVANTS' WEAR.

A fine line of everything desirable.

MOURNING GOODS

of every description needful for a full outfit.

MARTIN & PENTON, m12&b12 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

TO THE LADIES.—We would state that G. B. Tabb, corner of Fourth and Market streets, has received a large and varied stock of spring and summer dry goods. He has received all the novelties and new styles, and is now offering a stock of goods that, in point of beauty, elegance, and variety, he feels guaranteed in the assertion that it cannot be surpassed in any of the Western cities. He has received a style of robe, both silk and organdie, that has not been introduced any former season. He has also received an assortment of barege robes, challytelle, bayadere, queen's cloth, plain jaconet, chintz, brilliantine, kid gloves, lace sets and collars, organdie muslins, plain de laines, and in fact every article, fancy and domestic, that is requisite for a dry goods store. m2 j&b

SPRING STOCK

French China, Glass, and Queensware.



150 CRATES ASSORTED CROCKERY WARE;

500 boxes assorted (glassware); 50 crates best French China Ware; Together with a new and complete stock of Lamps, Girandoles, Ivory and common Cutlery, Britannia Ware, silver plated Ware, Wares, and House Furnishing Goods, all of which will be sold to the trade, hotel and boarding-house keepers, storekeepers, and housekeepers at very low prices. Please call before you make your purchases elsewhere at J. A. JAGG & CO'S.

Importers of China and Glass Ware, Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall, between Market and Jefferson.

1858. NEW PATTERNS. 1858.

Wall Papers.

FIRST ARRIVAL IN THIS MARKET.

WE have just received 13 cases Wall Papers, new patterns and styles, for the coming season, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

GOOD PAPER HANGING is an essential with us. All work done by us is warranted to bear the inspection of good judges or no charge for Paper or labor of hanging. Prices for cash to suit the times.

W. F. WOOD, Third street, near Main.

5 COMPLETE WAVERLY NOVELS for 50 cents can be bought at

GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 59 Third st.

YANKEE NOTIONS for April for sale at

GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 59 Third st.

THE LOST DAUGHTER, a novel, by Mrs. Caroline

Lee Hentz, just received and for sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 59 Third st.

ATLANTIC MAGAZINE for March just received, also

the back numbers of the New York Ledger, and for sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 59 Third st.

GRAHAM'S MONTHLY for April can be had at

CRUMP, 54 Fourth st.

Le Bon Ton.

TAYLOR'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW YORK Fashions for March just received by m12&b12 E. A. CRUMP, 54 Fourth st.

Rare Books.

UNIVERSALISM Against Itself, by Rev. W. P. Strickland. Price \$1.

Scott, Price 75c.

A few copies of each of these notable books for sale by m12&b12 E. A. CRUMP, 54 Fourth st.

ARRIVALS AT WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING PER EXPRESS: FRESH SHELL OYSTERS from the oyster PRICES SHELL OYSTERS in the shell, VENISON, GROUSE, QUAILS, &c.,

Which, with every description of other delicacies of the season that can possibly be procured in the United States, we are prepared to serve up in any style that cannot be surpassed in Restaurant or private rooms or sent to families at their residence. m12&b12 JOHN CAWEN & CO.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

J. H. M'CLEARY,
At the National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
**Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet
Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,**
AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Remember, at the
National Trunk Emporium,
may 26 & 27 & 28 & 29 & 30 & 31

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

EDWARD DIETZMAN,
Ladies' Boot and Shoe Man-
ufacturer, has removed to
the west side of Fourth
street, between Market and
Jefferson, where he will
continue to give complete
satisfaction to customers and
punctual attention to all or-
ders.
117 & 119 Main st.

Music Teaching.

The undersigned would re-
spectfully inform the citizens of Louisville that he is
prepared to give lessons in Music on the
Piano and to teach Vocal Music. Those
who are in want of a thorough and faithful teacher will
please apply at either of the music stores or at his resi-
dence, 426 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.
JULIUS BOEHNING.

New Coal Office.

FOR the convenience of persons residing in the lower
part of the city, we have opened an office for the sale
of Coal at the
Corner of Main and Ninth streets,
where the BEST PITTSBURGH COAL can always be had
on short notice at a low price as can be purchased any-
where in the city. W. & H. CHITTENDEN.
N. B. Our office on Third street, opposite the Post-office
will, as usual, continue open for the sale of the best coal at
the lowest prices. 14 & 15

VOGT & KLING.

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and
Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,
and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.
72 Third street, near Market, Louisville,
Kentucky.
Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descrip-
tions of jewelry, and done with dispatch.
N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior
manner. 117 & 119 Main st.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and
PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of
Main and sixth streets, Reynolds' new
block.
Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of
same.
Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.
Jan 14 & 15 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Having increased our facilities, we are
now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve
Pianos per week. We would respectfully
inform our wholesale and retail purcha-
sers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the
increased demand for our instruments.
As regards the merit of our Pianos we would respectfully
refer to the fact, for the last five years, we HAVE RE-
CEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition
with the Premium Pianos of New York and London.
Finishing and Piano Ware-rooms corner of Main and
Sixth streets.
Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.
Jan 14 & 15 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

To Country and City Merchants.

PRATHER & SMITH are manufacturing
and receiving the largest and most elegant as-
sortment of HATS, CAPS, and STRAW
GOODS ever seen in Louisville, to which they
invite the special attention of merchants visiting the city.
To each or prompt paying customers bargains can be had
by calling at their establishment, 455 Main street.
m3 & 14

CHILDREN'S BEAVERS.

Some very beautiful and
new styles just received this morning per express and
for sale low for cash by
PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.
m3 & 14

HOOPS! HOOPS!

COOPER'S (not Ladies') Truss Hoops from 21 to 10 inch
and all kinds of Cooper's Hoops, at 100 Third st.
m3 & 14 A. McBRIDE, No. 60 Third st.

PORTABLE FORGES.

By the undersigned, a complete set of
Millers, Planers, and every machine
Builder, and every mechanic
who needs a Smith shop in
complete order.
Also a general assortment of
Mechanics' Tools wholesale
and retail by
A. McBRIDE,
No. 60 Third street,
between Market and Main,
where every thing in the hard-
ware line may always be ob-
tained at the lowest cash prices.
m3 & 14

DOMESTIC GOODS—Just received—

Heavy Plantation Drills;
Do stripe do;
Flannel for Servants;
Do Osnaburghs do;
Cassimere Cottons;
Brown
Bleached do;
With many other goods in the Domestic line, for sale cheap
m3 & 14 C. DUVALL & CO.

NEW SPRING GOODS FOR 1855

Received this morning by Express
C. DUVALL & CO., 537 Main st.

WE are in receipt, this morning, of a lot of beautiful

and seasonable goods, in part as follows:
Stella Shawls;
Cheviote bordered Shawls;
Ribbed-banded Shawls;
Broche Scarfs;
Superb assortment of black Silks;
Check Silks for Children's wear;
French Chintz, new spring style;
Brilliant, small figure;
Mourning Prints;
New style English Prints;
Alexander's Kid Gloves, all numbers, &c.
We invite the special attention of the ladies. We shall
offer bargains.
m3 & 14 C. DUVALL & CO., 537 Main st.

BASKETS

FOR SPRING SALES.

A LARGE assortment now open—

Traveling Baskets;
Jockey Baskets;
Work Baskets;
Card Baskets;
Flower Baskets;
Sundae Baskets;
School Baskets;
Lunch Baskets;
Market Baskets;
Clothes Baskets;
Office Baskets;
Fancy Baskets;
The trade supplied at low rates.
m3 & 14 W. W. TALBOT, 86 Fourth st.

To Country and City Merchants.

Our stock of HATS, CAPS, and STRAW
GOODS is large and complete. Call and ex-
amine our stock before making your purcha-
ses, as we are determined to offer bargains.
PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.
m3 & 14

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS

AT MARTIN & PENTON'S,

96 Fourth street.

ELEGANT SILK ROBES;

ELEGANT SIDE STRIPE ROBES;

PINK COLORED SILKS;

KID GLOVES of every kind;

EMBROIDERED, new styles;

WHITE ILLUSIONS, all widths;

MANCHESTER GINGHAMS (700 yards)

PRESSED FRENCH FLANNELS, all colors;

PLAIN COLORED BRILLIANTS;

SUPER CHINTZES, French and English

BLACK CRAPES, all widths;

FRENCH LACE VELS, new styles

BLEACHED COTTONS;

STELLA SHAWLS;

BOMBAZINES;

6-4 DE LAINES;

PLAIN SILKS;

CRAP COILERS AND SETS;

SHIRT BOSOMS

HOOP SKIRTS;

And in receipt daily of many other desirable things,
m3 & 14 MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS—Still
a few sets left, which we are offering very low
for cash. Stone Martin from \$12 up. Rock
Martin, &c., from \$5 up. No time to
lose cheap.
PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

LATEST NEWS.

THERMOMETER.			
6 P. M.	12 M.	6 A. M.	12 M.
69	60	58	71

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

DEPARTURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS.

Lexington and Frankfort—7:25 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Lafayette and New Orleans—4 P. M.
St. Louis and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M.
ad 9 P. M.

To the East, Chicago, and St. Louis via Indianapolis
at 7 A. M.

St. Louis via Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and
Indianapolis to the East, Chicago, St. Louis—at
11 A. M.

St. Louis and Cincinnati Express—at 9 P. M.
Nashville and Lebanon—at 8 P. M. and 3 P. M.—6 o'clock A. M.
rain connects with daily stages for Nashville, Mammoth
Cave, Bowling Green, Russellville, Knoxville, Hickory,
Jacksboro, Gallatin, Glasgow, and Bartonsville, and every
other day with stages for Springfield, Columbia, Greene-
ville, and Knoxville.

Portland—Every 10 minutes.

ST. LOUIS—REGULAR PACKETS.

Cincinnati—Daily at 12 M.

St. Louis—Irregular.

Tennessee, Cumberland, and Green Rivers—Irregular.

Lower Mississippi and New Orleans—Irregular, but
generally every day.

DEPARTURE OF STAGES.

Danville and Springfield—Every day at 4 A. M. (Sun-
days excepted).

St. Louis—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
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BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICA.

PORTLAND, Me., March 16.

The steamer North America arrived with Liver-
pool dates of the 3d of March. The Baltic ar-
rived out on the 28th ult. Sales of cotton in the
last three days, 21,000 bales, of which speculators
took 2,500, and exporters 1900. Prices have ad-
vanced 3/4d. The market is firm, but dull for want
of stock. The news from Manchester is favorable.
Holders demand an advance. Provisions very
dull. Inaugural urged the necessity of friend-
ship with France.

The bill on Indian affairs will be modified. Par-
liamentary reform will be postponed to next session.
The news from India is a week later, but unimpor-
tant. Campbell is preparing to march on Luck-
now.

The French conspirators have appeared on their
sentence.

A speedy peace with China is hoped for.

Second Dispatch.—The steamer North America
arrived shortly after midnight. She brings 120
passengers.

The Cunard Company advertise a semi-monthly
screw steamer between Liverpool and New York,
commencing on the 17th inst. and continuing every
alternate Wednesday.

The steamer City of Manchester had arrived at
Plymouth from India.

The ship Donald McKay arrived at Liverpool with
£100,000 from Australia.

A large number of ships from America are over-
due in England owing to easterly winds.

The ship Donatella, from Liverpool for New York,
was wrecked on Arklow Bank, Ireland, and had
gone to pieces. Crew saved.

Parliament.—Session First.—The Commons, after
some formalities, adjourned until the 12th.

Lord Derby read the speech before the Lords. It
glanced at the state of the army. In reference to
the Indian war, he said there is yet a most respect-
able numerical force within the united Kingdom,
and had no doubt of the success of Campbell, and
when the military is fully suppressed it will be the
duty of government to pacify and tranquilize India.
Though condemning the cause of the Chinese war,
he expressed satisfaction at the results. Now that
Canton has fallen it is the duty of Government
with the least possible delay, to make a safe and
honorable peace so that commerce may be reestab-
lished. He insisted on the importance to France and
Europe of the Emperor's life, and indignantly charac-
terized the atrocious attempt at assassination. He
made allowance for the indignation displayed by the
French people, but did not believe addresses from
French Colonels gave a true representation of the
feelings of the French army.

Lord Malmesbury is preparing a reply to Wal-
ewski, which he believed would satisfy the public
opinion, and there is nothing in Gilson's resolution
which will prevent the government from proceeding
with the conspiracy bill, although further action will
depend on the reply of France.

The Lords adjourned till the 15th.

Blackburne has declined the Irish Chanceryship
and Hon. Jas. Napier has been appointed to the
office. Lord Stratford has resigned the ambassador-
ship to Turkey.

The London Star says the country is to be agitated
by means of the parliamentary committee form-
ing to organize an army conspiracy bill, introduced
by Lord Derby.

The Times' money article of the evening of the 2d
reports the stock market heavy with a slight in-
crease in the demand for money, owing to the settle-
ments for the 4th, but applications at bank were
limited.

The commercial intelligence from India is regard-
ed as satisfactory.

Campbell's column of 15,000 men and 100 guns,
and at least 10,000 more at other points, are ready to
cooperate.

Sir Hugh Ross defeated the rebels at Bala Kan-
poatna.

The field force, after capturing the strong fortress
of Arrah, marched on for Coteah, where disunion
reigns.

The authority of the civil power is restored at
Delhi. Large reinforcements of European troops
are still required.

The rebels at Lucknow, it is said, are losing heart.
Outram has not been disturbed since the 6th.

Sales of cotton for three days 21,000 bales, 2,500
to speculators and 1,000 to exporters. Prices have
advanced 3/4d, and closing firm but dull for want of
stock.

Manchester advices are favorable. Holders de-
mand an advance. Breadstuffs dull with a declin-
ing tendency.

Richardson & Spence quote flour dull; quotations
nominal. Western 20s 6d; 22s; Philadelphia and
Baltimore 22s 2d; 24s 6d; 26s 6d. Wheat dull
and quotations barely maintained—red Western 5s
11d; 6s 2d; white 7s 6d; 7s 6d. Corn quiet but firm—
mixed and yellow 3s 1d; 3s 1d. Pork dull. Pork
dull. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard heavy; quotations
nominal. Tallow unchanged. Produce brokers'
circular quotes sugar firm; coffee quiet; rice quiet at
3s 1d; pearl rice at 3s 1d; linseed oil 29s 6d; 30s; bark
unchanged. London American securities closed
quiet but steady. Breadstuffs quiet and steady.
Rice firm and slightly advanced. Pig iron on Clyd-
at 58s 0d; 59s. Turpentine spirits firm at 44s.
Wool—sales are progressing with spirit; Australia
slightly advanced.

Marc, Præbell, & Co., of Marseilles, have sus-
pended.

Several other suspensions have occurred, with li-
abilities amounting to 20,000,000 of francs.

Italy.—Arrests continue to be made at Genoa, and
for fear of a republican plot the troops are held ready
for immediate action. A vessel of war had taken
up a position in front of the town with shotted guns.
The Porte has promised full retribution
on the perpetrators of the late horrible outrages on
the missionaries at Jaffa.

Latest.—London, March 30.—A dispatch received
by the East India Company says that Gen. Outram
has been assailed, and an attack by the whole rebel
force in Lucknow was daily expected. Reinforce-
ments have been dispatched to his relief.

France.—Gens. Changarnier and Bedian have
been authorized to return to France.

It has been reported that Rudio's sentence has
been commuted to hard labor for life.

It is rumored that the life of Orsini is to be spared,
but it is considered doubtful.

The Penal law on public security has been adopted
in the Senate with one dissenting vote, that of
Gen. McMahon.

England.—The Paris correspondent of the Lon-
don Times says it was stated that Lord Malmesbury
had answered Walawski's dispatch in a tone and
spirit becoming a British minister.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Conclusion of Monday's Senate Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

Senate.—The attempt in the Senate to come to a
vote on Kansas led to the session being protracted
all night. After midnight the following scene oc-
curred.

Mr. Green declared that unless he could have a
distinct understanding that the vote shall be taken
on Monday he would go on.

Mr. Cameron was disgusted with these fruitless
attempts. Who is the gentleman from Missouri,
he asked. He is but our peer. Is he the com-
mander of the Senate? He is one of a ma-
jority that adjourned over from Thursday to Tues-
day to attend a political pageant at Richmond.

Mr. Green.—That is not true.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRIZE ESSAY.—In 1856, the Kentucky State Agricultural Society offered a premium for "an essay on the culture of fruit and fruit trees in Kentucky," which was awarded to one written by Arthur Peter. The original essay was lost or mislaid by an officer of the society. At the request of the corresponding secretary, Mr. R. W. Scott, the following is prepared for publication in the society's report, as a substitute for the lost essay:

ON THE CULTURE OF FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES IN KENTUCKY.

Before treating on the separate varieties of fruit trees, it will be well to say something about the soil, situation, and management of the nursery as applicable to any and all varieties.

The soil for a nursery should be rich and deep, and, if new ground, so much the better, though the stump may be much in the way for several years. If on old ground, it should be well dressed with lime, or still better, if obtainable, ashes. No stable manure should be used. The soil should be broken up as deep as possible and subsoiled in the fall, that the freezing and thawing of winter may pulverize it. Early in the spring, cross plow it; then, if run together much, plow and harrow and drag each portion at the time of planting.

The first care must be to obtain good stocks, and these are in most cases grown from the seed. It is indispensable to have in connection with a commercial nursery a specimen orchard, to contain at least one tree of each kind intended to be propagated; and there should be room enough to add from time to time the new kinds that on trial prove to be worthy of a place there.

Apple grafting is generally done in the winter. The stocks should be taken up in the fall and packed in leaf-mould or sand in a cellar or some other cool, moist place. The scions may be cut at any time after the fall of the leaves.

Apple stocks are best at one year old, if large enough, though they are generally grown two years before they make good stocks; they should be from one-quarter to one-half inch in diameter at the collar.

When ready to commence grafting, wash enough stocks for a day's work, cutting off the tops of the stocks about one inch above the collar, then trim off the fibrous roots to within one-eighth of an inch of the main roots, and cut them into pieces from four to six inches long, cutting the largest roots shortest to secure a uniform growth. Now cut your scions into pieces of from three to five buds each, cutting from fifty to one hundred before you begin to graft. These are now to be cut with a slant of from one to one and a half inch at the butt end, at one clean, smooth cut, so as to leave a plain surface to be grafted on.

The scion should be cut at an angle of one inch to two-thirds of an inch from the top of the cut surface, running at about the same angle and about half an inch deep. Having prepared all the scions in this way, take one of the pieces of root, and, holding it firmly in the left hand, cut at one stroke a shaving about one inch and a half long from one side of its upper end, cutting about one-third of its diameter. At about one-third the distance from the top, cut a tongue to correspond with that of the scion, and put them together, taking care that the bark of the stock and scion are together, on one side at least. A boy now takes the graft and wraps it with waxed cloth, to cover all the cut parts and bind it firmly together. This waxed cloth is made by wrapping strips of old calico, about three-quarters of an inch wide, into balls, being careful to put the end of each piece under that of the preceding one, so as to raise it when unwrapped, otherwise the end will be hard to find. These balls are to be saturated with grafting wax.

This is made by melting together in an iron pot 1 lb. beeswax, 1 lb. resin, and 2 lb. lard or tallow. When thoroughly melted, throw in the balls and allow them to remain till more bubbles rise from them when pressed. Now take them out and press out the excess of wax, cold, they are ready for use.

Each day's work of grafting should be packed away in boxes of convenient size, carefully placing them in regular order and filling up the space between them with sifted leaf-mould or sand, so that they may not touch each other. If more than one kind is put into a box, a partition must be put between them, and all carefully labelled. When the box is full, put it in a cellar till planting time, looking at them occasionally, and, if necessary, watering them. If the cellar is cold and damp they will not require watering.

To Graft Stocks.—The apple seed may be sown broadcast or in drills, in the pommace, just as it comes from the press. This should be done as soon as pressed, otherwise the pommace will ferment and the seed will not grow. If the seed is sown on new mellow soil, fall sowing is best; if the soil is liable to run together by the winter rains, it is better to defer the planting till spring. In that case the seed should be washed out from the pommace and mixed with moist sand and kept till spring, planting as early as the ground can be got in good order. Plums, Peaches, Apricots, and Cherries should be planted as soon as taken from the fruit or kept till spring in moist sand, exposed to the freezing and thawing of winter. They should be planted in drills about four feet apart and ten or twelve inches in the drill. They will be ready to bud the same season.

Anger's Quince Stocks, for dwarfing Pears (no other kind will answer), are now generally imported from France. They are easily grown from cuttings or by the process of layering. Each nursery should have a number of "stools" or plants set out about six feet apart for making layers. These should be bent down and covered with earth as early in July as the state of the growth will admit. The quince does not require tending; they root freely when simply bent and covered with earth. They will be well rooted by fall. Mahaleb Cherry, Doucaine and Paradise Apple stocks, and possibly Plums and Pears, may be grown in the same way. These will require to be tended, or cut partially through at the lowest portion that is turned down, and covered with earth, otherwise they are slow to produce roots. The plums and pears are rather difficult to grow, and in most cases do not produce roots till the second season; hence they are generally grown from seed. The Mazzard Cherry is generally used as stocks, but it is not as well adapted to this climate. The cold winter of 1851-'2, as well as the last, has shown that the finer cherries are not so hardy on the Mazzard as on the Mahaleb, which has the property of retaining its leaves till late in the season, and which property it is in some measure imparted to the graft, thus enabling them more fully to mature the wood and buds without endangering the crop, as well as the health of the tree, by a second growth in autumn, which frequently occurs when the leaves fall in August. If the fine Bigarreau and Heart Cherries are ever grown successfully in Kentucky, the writer is satisfied it must be upon the Mahaleb stock.

To return to the apple grafts. As early in the spring as possible, to avoid severe lifting frosts, set them out in well-prepared ground, in rows three and a half to four feet apart and about one foot in the row. If the season is dry, put them so deep that the top bud shall be even with the surface of the ground. All the further attention they will require will be good culture, to keep the soil mellow, and keep down the weeds, and occasionally an examination to see that no sprouts from the stocks are growing. These should be removed as soon as discovered.

In two years they will be ready to remove to the orchard. This may be done at any time from October till May if the ground is in good order. The best method is to plow the ground and subsoil very deep in the fall, and set out the trees early in the spring. They should be carefully set in large holes, and the soil well pulverized, when it is returned, much pains should be bestowed upon setting out trees properly; success depends upon it. Most men understand the minutia of planting better than they practice. Carelessness in setting out trees is a wretched economy. It is better to set out no more trees than can be carefully treated in setting and after culture. The soil best suited to most kinds of apples is a good stiff clay loam well drained naturally. They do well upon heavy oak land, and will adapt themselves to almost any soil, but in a light sandy soil many kinds fail to give satisfaction. Apple trees are generally set from 20 to 40 feet apart. If the soil is good, a crop of potatoes, sugar-beets, or some other roots may be grown in the orchard the first and second seasons. Don't plant too near the trees, and cultivate them well with the hoe till after

midsummer. After the second year a crop of corn may be grown, and when the grain is grazed it may be fed off by hogs, and immediately plowed. This course may be continued to advantage for three or four years, or even longer. After that time it may be well to set the orchard in grass for a few years, but a better practice is to cultivate the trees annually, keeping down the weeds in summer by frequent harrowing. If set in grass, sow no small grain with the grass seed, and when the grass is cut, mulch around each tree with a portion of it to the extent of four or five feet. This mulch may remain three or four years, adding to it, if necessary, to keep down weeds; but if it does much harm in it, it must be forked in in the fall to prevent them from gnawing the bark of the trees. Careful culture and attention to the orchard will supply repay all labor bestowed.

Young apple trees should be examined several times each season to prevent the growth of branches where they are not wanted. The finger and thumb is the best pruning knife, but to be efficient they must be applied frequently. Trees properly grown need never have large branches cut off. The heads of the trees should be kept spreading and open and well balanced.

Peach Trees, when the seed is planted as before directed, may be budded the following August or September. In selecting buds be careful not to use fruit buds, as this is a frequent cause of failure. These are more prominent and rounder than wood buds. A little observation will soon enable the novice to distinguish them. Peach trees should be set out when the bud has made one season's growth. They should stand 20 feet apart, high and dry; moderately rich soil is best suited to them; they should be well cultivated in some good crop and be kept free from grass or weeds; if in rich ground grass is not very injurious to them; but on poor soil, it very much affects the size of the fruit. Early in the spring of each year they should receive a general pruning by "shortening," or cutting off three-quarters to a half of the last season's growth. When first set out they should be cut back severely, and no large forks should be allowed to grow, as they are apt to split with the weight of the first crop, and ruin or greatly disfigure the tree. All the branches should stand well out from the body of the tree to prevent this accident. The annual pruning will give a full spreading compact head. Part of the branches of the top must be removed occasionally to prevent the top from becoming so thick as to exclude the sun. To grow high flavored, high colored peaches the sun and air must reach them freely.

It is a good plan in a locality far south in Kentucky to cause all fruit trees to branch near the ground, as the body and large branches are thus protected from the direct rays of the sun, and the tree is consequently much more vigorous and free from disease. The peach tree is liable to be injured by the "borer," which attacks it at the surface of the ground or sometimes a little below it. At each annual pruning a careful search should be made for these grubs. They can be easily detected by the gum containing their exuviae, which is seen on the tree where they have entered. Remove the earth a little, and with a hook-billed pruning knife cut through the bark till you find the grub, taking care not to girdle the tree in the operation. Or they may be killed by pouring boiling water around the collar of the tree. This will not injure the tree, but, on the contrary, has been found to benefit it. Peaches require to be thinned on the tree. When they set very full they should not be closer than six or eight inches apart. This thinning should be done by hand. It may be necessary to go over them three or four times to get them thin enough. Few persons have the nerve to thin a crop of peaches sufficiently while quite small, for it looks so much like taking off the entire crop. Good fruit always command a full price and ready sale. If carefully handled and brought to market in handsome condition, it pays well for all extra labor and attention, while common fruit, carelessly handled, will, in a season of abundance, scarcely pay for hauling to market.

Pears are budded or grafted on seedlings for orchard culture and on Anger's Quince stocks for dwarf or garden culture. They may be budded so soon as the buds are mature, or grafted early in the spring on the stocks as they stand in the nursery rows. They do not succeed well if taken up and grafted as apples usually are. They should stand two seasons in the nursery rows. Standards for the orchard should be set twenty feet apart, in good, deep, dry soil. They should branch low and must be well cultivated or mulched.

The great drawback to the culture of the pear is its liability to a disease called the blight, of which there are several varieties. The most fatal form is that called by some the *frozen sap* or *fire blight*. This disease has not for several years been so prevalent as formerly. By watching the trees and cutting off the affected part several inches below the appearance of disease, trees may frequently be saved that would perish if neglected. Some kinds are more liable to this disease than others. Among those that have been found most exempt from its attacks are those excellent kinds, the Stock and Buffum. Were it not for this disease the pear would be one of our most hardy fruits. Some of the oldest fruit trees in the country are pear trees. Dwarf pears should be set in good garden soil, six to eight feet apart, and receive annually a good dressing of manure in the spring, to be forked in in the fall. Chip manure, mixed with ashes, is the best kind.

A favorite way of growing them is the pyramid form; to form a handsome pyramid requires some experience, and when rabbits are abundant they are apt to injure the lower limbs in winter. A form easier to attain is the cone, which may be raised from a stem from twelve to eighteen inches high, keeping a spreading head, if possible, by pruning always to an outside bud or pinching back the upright shoots and straggling growth at intervals through the summer. Dwarf pears come into bearing very early, and some kinds require thinning severely, while the fruit is small, as they have the habit of overfruiting, and if allowed to remain the quality would be inferior. There are but few kinds that are known to do well and make lasting trees on the quince stock, which is the reason why dwarf trees have been unpopular; is doubtless the working of kinds on the quince stock that are not suited to it.

Plums.—But for the ravages of the curculio, this fruit would be very satisfactory in Kentucky. If any effectual remedy should be discovered, the plum will become a favorite fruit. There is quite an interest extant to find some effectual remedy. At present the most effectual means known to secure a crop is to shake the insect off the trees, early in the morning before the warmth of the sun has made them active, by a smart knocking with a stick against the trunk of a short stick, which should be padded at the end set against the tree; or a limb may be sawed off, leaving a stump an inch or two long for the purpose of jarring the tree by a large sheet should first be spread under the tree, that the curculio may be caught and killed. By commencing this process as soon as the young plums are as large as peas, and continuing it as long as any curculio are found—carefully collecting and destroying all punctured fruit—the amateur may raise plums enough to reward him for his labor and vigilance; but the process is too tedious to be profitable to grow this fruit for market.

The plum does well on a heavy clay soil; if moist, so much the better, provided no water stands upon it long enough to become stagnant. Heavy clay soils afford also a tolerable protection against the curculio. They are not nearly so troublesome in such a soil as in a warm, light soil.

Plums are propagated by budding or grafting on the most vigorous of the wild varieties, or on the common blue or horse plum. The varieties to be budded early in the season, as the wood of the plum tree matures early, after which the bark becomes fast, and buds inserted after the adhesion of the bark are apt to fall. The Lombard plum will reproduce itself from seed. Though not a high-flavored fruit, it is desirable because it rarely fails to produce good crops, and is very hardy. The Washington, Jefferson, and Green Gage suffered more than others from the last severe winter. Many trees of these varieties were killed outright. One year's experience, however, has shown that the same insect so fatal to the plum, would be universally cultivated in Kentucky; the apricot particularly, from its ripening at an interval in the fruit season between the small fruits and the peach. Its fine appearance and flavor constitute it a great favorite, with all. The same precautions against the curculio are to be used as recommended for the plum. Apricots and nectarines may be budded on either plum, peach, or almond stocks. The latter is preferable to the peach. Some prefer the plum to either as a stock, but the great differ-

ence in their growth renders it necessary to bud very low, otherwise there will be an unsightly offset at the point of union. By budding low, this point may be below the surface when the tree is set out. The trees seem equally healthy upon either of these stocks.

They should be planted on moderately rich, high, dry, soil, twenty feet apart, and treated as directed for the peach and plum; that is, the apricot as plum and the nectarine as peach trees.

Cherries.—Such of the varieties as have had a fair trial in Kentucky, with those modifications in their culture which our soil and climate suggest, have led to the hope that nearly if not quite all the varieties of this delicious fruit may be grown here when we understand its culture more perfectly. The common Morello cherry is universally grown and is quite hardy. The *Kentish* and seedlings closely resembling it, are grown quite successfully in many parts of the State, under the name of *May Cherry* or, sometimes erroneously, *Cherry Cherry*. The *Angels* or *Early Richmond* is one of the best of the sour cherries, and should supersede the Morello altogether, as it is quite as hardy and productive, and is much superior to it in every other respect. Next to these varieties in point of hardiness, though not equalling them in productiveness, stands the *May Duke*, then the *Elton*, one of the finest flavored of cherries. All other kinds have been more or less affected by the intense cold of the last severe winter, and are not to be relied upon under ordinary conditions. The trees which have produced several new seedlings which promise to supersede the old well known kinds in quality, with the great advantage of being hardy; should further experiments confirm this promise, they will be an invaluable addition to our present limited list of reliable cherries. The cause of the failure of both cherries and plums is not that they are not capable of resisting a low temperature when the season's growth is mature, but because they mature their growth early and frequently cut their leaves in the fall, which which the season being warm and moist, the flow of sap is resumed after a few weeks of rest, rendering the young wood and buds peculiarly susceptible to injury from freezing.

Cherries are propagated by budding on stocks of the Mazzard, a wild European variety, producing small black fruit, or on the Mahaleb, a dwarfish variety, producing very small bitter fruit. The latter variety has but lately been used here as a stock, and from certain peculiarities it possesses, those who have tried it do not hope that it may be better suited to the South than the Mazzard, upon which hitherto nearly all the finer kinds of cherries have been worked and which have proved little better than failures.

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duced, manure with nothing but ashes. The best grape for out-door culture is the Catawba; next to this the Isabella, then the Blue Cape (generally erroneously called Isabella). The Elsenburgh is a small, pulplous, and very sweet grape. The Lenoir (pronounced Lar-aw) is also worthy a place in the garden of the amateur, as well as several new and promising varieties not yet sufficiently tested, but which promise well. The finer European grapes do not succeed well in Kentucky, except under glass. Some good fruit has, however, been produced from these by allowing the vines to trail on the ground. These vines must be covered with earth in winter to prevent them from injury by freezing.

Small Fruits.—At the risk of making this essay tedious, it is thought necessary to speak briefly of the culture of small fruits, because they are of growing importance, and their culture now is of considerable importance.

Strawberries grow best in new ground. If planted on old soil, it should be made rich with chip manure and ashes. If stable manure is used, it should be from the cow-house, and well rotted. The ground should be deeply trenched or subsoiled, and the plants set in rows three feet apart, about one foot in the row, and every third row should be a staminate variety, that is, one producing perfect flowers. The runners may be allowed to cover the ground, but not to become crowded. All weeds and grass must be carefully hoed out. The best and largest fruit is produced on pistillate plants, or those that produce fruit with female organs only